



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, 1880.

The manner in which night soil is collected and removed in this city is a shame and disgrace even in winter, when the temperature is low and the streets almost deserted early in the night; but now that the summer has come, when the windows and doors of the houses are open all night and when people are walking the streets until a late hour, it is a nuisance that reaches the proportions of a scandalous outrage. There are various deodorizing processes, the adoption of any one of which would cost less than the continuation of the present offensive system, and one of them should be adopted at once. We have been informed of a recent case in which a social assemblage in a house on one of the principal streets of the city was dispersed and put to flight by the noxious and nauseating effluvia that was disseminated from a sewerage pipe passing by or standing in the vicinity. The system in vogue here now belongs to a past age, and should be abolished, as it has been in every other city.

The bill known as the Eaton bill, for the appointment of a commission to take the whole subject of the tariff into consideration and suggest such revision as they may deem advisable, has passed the Senate, and as there is no human probability of the adoption of any measure of tariff relief at this session of Congress, there is a possibility it may pass the House also. As the commission is to report by the 1st of January, the bill, though intended to defer tariff reform and reduction, is not capable of as much evil as its originators designed, for by that time all the members of the House will have been either re-elected or defeated for another term, and will be thoroughly aware of the views of their constituents on the subject. And as those views are all in favor of a reduction of the tariff, something may be done for the relief of the people of the country at the next session, that is, if the means at the disposal of the monopolists to prevent that relief be insufficient.

On a test vote between the Grant and anti-Grant men in the Chicago convention last night, eight of the Virginia delegates cast their lot with the General's opponents, and this, too, notwithstanding the instructions of the Stanton convention and the letter of District Attorney Lewis to the contrary. The latter now probably entertains similar opinions of the rebels to those the right thinking people of Virginia entertain of him. Before the Stanton convention he went to Washington and informed gentlemen there that he was in favor of a straight ticket, and yet he hardly reached Stanton before he was advising a coalition with the rebels. But little confidence can be placed in politicians, less in republican politicians, and none at all in Southern republican politicians.

South Carolina has declared unanimously for Hayard, and it is reported that a majority of the delegates from Alabama are for him also. The States that are to supply the strength for the election of a democratic President as the result of the proceedings of their conventions reaches us, seem to be falling gradually into the Hayard ranks, and by the time the Cincinnati convention is held it is to be hoped there will be enough of them to make Mr. Hayard's nomination sure. According to unprejudiced opinions he has more of the elements of success and fewer of those weaknesses than any other candidate whose name will be presented to the national democratic convention.

As blood is thicker than water it makes no difference to the democrats now who may be nominated at Chicago, for no man who can be selected will be able to conciliate the voters of both the Blaine and Grant factions. Members of both those factions are already beginning to say "give me my man or a good hard money democrat."

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation, very handsomely engraved, to be present at the celebration of the Washington and Lee Literary Societies of Bethel Academy, on the 16th instant. The address is to be delivered by ex-Governor William Smith.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1880.

SENATE.

The proceedings of the Senate were of no special or general interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, of Ill., a joint resolution was passed authorizing the delivery of arms to the soldiers' reunion at Detroit, Michigan.

Senate amendments to the House bill granting condemnation exonerate for the erection of a soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio, were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, Senate bill was passed for the disposal of the Fort Harker military reservation.

A call for the regular order prevented further miscellaneous business being transacted, and the members who had crowded into the space in front of the Speaker's desk, seeking for recognition and unanimous consent, disconsolately retired.

The Speaker stated the regular order to be the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the Senate amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill, striking out the proviso relative to the relating of the star routes.

The motion to table was agreed to—yeas 87, nays 72. So the proviso was stricken from the bill, which now goes to the Senate for its action in regard to the amendments which were not concurred in by the House.

The people of Lunenburg and Nottingham are becoming interested in the subject of the fish and game laws, and it is probable will soon take steps towards the organization of protective associations in their counties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alexa. Gazette*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1880.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day was one by Mr. Withers to have the name of David W. Combs, of Stafford county, Va., replaced on the pension list, from which it was removed because he voted for the ordinance of secession.

Senator Johnston presided for a time in the Senate to-day. When he returned to his seat on the floor, he tried to catch the President's eye in order to call up the bill for the relief of certain tobacco merchants of Lynchburg, who had been compelled to pay tax on tobacco which they had sold with the understanding that the purchaser should pay it; also, the bill for the relief of the Alcorn and Chesapeake canal. He is still persisting in that effort, but as yet without success. A bill for the latter purpose was reported in the House to-day by Mr. Goode, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, and referred to the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, said to-day that he supposed Congress will adjourn on the 12th instant. Another member of that committee says the committee will not be able to report the sundry civil bill before Monday, and that nobody can tell at what time the session will adjourn. A Senator, who is not a member of that committee, told me to-day that the session would come to an end by the 11th, as all the appropriation bills would be passed by that time, and that, though an effort would be made in the House to pass the supervisors' and marshals' bill, he had been informed that there are enough members of that house to force an adjournment by that time, even if the two bills referred to have to fail, and that many democrats think it will be inadvisable to enter upon the protracted debate on an attempt to push them would be likely to prevail.

In the House to-day the Senate's amendments to the pension bill were concurred in. Two House portions of the conference committee reported in favor of disagreeing to the Senate's amendments, but the House refused to adopt their report and as stated, concurred with the Senate's amendments, and thus took the part of the contractors and lobbyists.

A private dispatch received here to-day from Alabama brings intelligence to the effect that the four delegates at large from that State and some of the district delegates are in favor of Field for the Cincinnati nomination.

The proceedings in the two Houses of Congress to-day, as for the two preceding days, have been of much less importance apparently, not only to the general public outside the Capitol but even to the members of these Houses. There are three hostile boards on the House side besides one in each of the reporter's galleries and all of them are surrounded by eager spectators, among whom are many Senators and Representatives. Duplicate dispatches are also sent into the Senate chamber and circulated among the members. A private dispatch from a leading newspaper reporter, received this afternoon, says it looks as if Grant has "gone up" and that Blaine holds the "winning hand," and that the balloting for the nominee will not commence until to-morrow. He also says, however, that nobody, not even the managers of the respective candidates has any definite grounds for believing how the "cat will jump." It is reported here that Mr. Windom has just received a dispatch from Don Cameron to the following effect: "Will do all I can for you; voting for the candidate will not commence to-day." What the portent of such a dispatch in your readers' hands will determine, Grant's friends will be firm in the faith that he will be nominated.

The Board of Directors of the Warrington Springs Company were in session here to-day night, at the Hotel Raleigh.

The treaty between the National Fair Grounds to-day was well attended.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, J. C. Thompson, having received a dispatch to-day from Highland Falls, New York, stating that his son was seriously injured, left immediately for that point.

Mayor Smith, of Alexandria, called upon the District Commissioners this morning in response to a letter from them asking him to appoint proxies to represent the stock held by his city in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. at the meeting of the stockholders of that company to be held at Annapolis next Monday. He was informed that Major Morgan and Gen. Dent, of the Commission, and Mr. W. W. Crockeran would represent at that meeting the stock held by the city of Alexandria, \$1,250,000, and also the stock for the \$1,000,000 held by the Government, and that they were anxious that the \$250,000 held by Alexandria should be represented with them. The special object in view is to see whether the stock allotted to above cannot be represented in the directory of the company. Mr. Morgan assured Mayor Smith that he would do all he could to have one director appointed from Alexandria.

Among the bills passed by the Senate this morning was the House bill removing the disabilities which prevent Sergeant P. E. Powell, of Kentucky, from serving as a member of Congress as a Democrat. All the bill now remains to become a law is Mr. Hayes' signature, and after that all Sergeant Powell wants to become a lieutenant in the army is the receipt of his commission, as he has already received the presidential appointment, the requisite examinations, and the score to be lieutenant was once a young lawyer in Lexington, Virginia. He is now engaged with his command in helping Victoria's band of Indians in New Mexico.

Virginia Baptist Association.

At the session of the Virginia Baptist Association at Petersburg yesterday, A. J. Davis, A. B. Brown, Haben Jones and W. E. Hatcher were elected vice-presidents. Rev. W. R. Smith, of Lynchburg, presented the annual report of the Home Mission Board, which made a gratifying exhibit of the work of the board among the Indians. Special mention is made of the founding of this manual labor school among the Creeks and the work being done among the Chinese in California. The amount received from Virginia by the treasurer of the General Association during the year, up to May 29th, was \$2,146.187—an increase over the preceding year of \$1,011.51. Rev. W. H. McLeister, corresponding secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, gave an interesting account of the work of the board. He asked from the Baptists of Virginia \$1,000 for the purpose of carrying on the work. A resolution was adopted that the General Association of Virginia undertake to raise, the amount asked for, and that the Home Mission Board at Lynchburg is authorized to parcel out the same among the several district associations. Prof. C. L. Coates presented the annual report of the trustees of the ministers' relief fund during the past year. The fund now amounts to \$50,000, and the increase during the past two years is gratifying. The annual sermon was delivered by Rev. T. S. Duane, of Fredericksburg. The president then announced the various standing committees. A committee of nine was appointed to enter with the faculty of the Theological Seminary relative to the interests of that institution. The right session was devoted to memorial sermons on deceased members of the Virginia Baptist Historical Society. A memorial sermon on Dr. J. B. Jeter, the last original member of the Virginia Baptist General Association, was delivered by Rev. Wm. M. Hatcher, of Richmond.

Mr. Joseph J. White, the Police Justice of Richmond, died yesterday, after a protracted illness, in the 76th year of his age. He was a genial, sociable and kind hearted gentleman, and had a great many friends, and had occupied the position of Police Justice ever since the creation of that office, eight or ten years ago.

Gortschakoff and Bismarck exchanged visits while the former was in Berlin.

Republican National Convention.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The convention reassembled yesterday evening at 5:30 o'clock, but the committee on credentials is not being ready to report, it was proposed to receive the report of the committee on rules.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, said that the committee had agreed to defer their report on rules and order of business until after session on the report on contested seats. If the convention desires victory for its work its members should not raise too hastily the axe at the heads of their brethren. [Cheers.] The rules ought not to be adopted before they know who were entitled to seats as representatives in the body, especially as one of the rules to be reported would limit the speakers to five minutes each. Let the committee be kept that was agreed to by the members of the committee, and let the consideration of the rules be deferred until the report of the committee on credentials is made.

At this point Mr. Conkling entered and said that he was not ready to report on rules and order of business until after session on the report on contested seats. [Cheers.] The rules ought not to be adopted before they know who were entitled to seats as representatives in the body, especially as one of the rules to be reported would limit the speakers to five minutes each. Let the committee be kept that was agreed to by the members of the committee, and let the consideration of the rules be deferred until the report of the committee on credentials is made.

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Concluding, he (Mr. Logan) urged the withdrawal of the motion. [Cries of "No!"] Some gentlemen, he said, cry "no." Is it because you are determined not to stand by the agreement of the committee? Do you desire to ride rough shod over members? [Shouts of "Springfield" from the gallery.] I cannot be thrown off my guard by personal allusions. I am not addressing the galleries but the convention. [Derisive laughter.]

Mr. Henderson replied that he was glad to learn the sentiments of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois. They would greatly help the whole country. From now gentlemen were more glad to hear than from him that there must be no rough riding over this convention. [Tumultuous applause.] He was glad to see the contending columns here coming together in the field of fair play. [Applause.] The gentleman asked why this delay. [Applause.] The chairman of the committee on rules indicated here this morning that there was no compact made in said committee such as Mr. Logan had asserted. On the contrary, he said he was ready to report, but the convention, by general concurrence, took a recess to give the majority of the committee the time he asked to prepare a minority report. But now the convention was organized and ready for work, and he must insist on his motion to proceed to business. [Applause.]

Mr. Sharpe, of N. Y., said his minority report was ready, and it was signed by representatives of nine States, whose vote was necessary to the success of the republican party if, in the coming contest, it was to succeed. The committee had agreed to postpone the enforcement of the five minute rule until the composition of the convention was decided. He moved to amend the motion by ordering the committee on credentials to make its report.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said that some hours ago the convention had adjourned till 5 o'clock for the purpose of giving the committee on credentials time to report. The meaning of the recess was that when the convention came together again the committee on credentials would make its report. He had been told by members of that committee that they were ready to report, not in one or two or three cases, but nearly every case referred to it. Why should that committee make such report as it was ready to make, and let the convention pass upon it? He submitted that the good faith and the good understanding of all concerned would be promoted and observed by proceeding now to consider that report of the committee on contested seats.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa, replied that a good reason why the amendment should not prevail was the fact that while the committee on rules had finished its work and was ready to report, the committee on credentials had not completed their work, and would probably not do so before to-day, and until then could not be here themselves to explain and sustain their own action.

The chair stated that the question was first upon Mr. Sharpe's motion to amend so as to instruct the committee on contested seats to report. Mr. Sharpe asked that the question be taken by yeas and nays, and the chair, exercising his own discretion, in the absence of any adopted rules, so ordered.

The Alabama delegation was the first called and was announced by the chairman as twenty solid votes in favor of the substitute. A divided delegate demanded and was accorded the right to vote in the negative. Kentucky was announced as solid for the substitute, with an exceptionable delegate from that State cried out that he and three others demanded to vote in the negative, and all four of them stood up on their seats, amid cheers and laughter. One of the solid New York and Pennsylvania delegations broke up badly. Vermont was with the Grant side. The motion was lost—318 for to 400 against. Virginia voted 11 yeas and 8 nays.

The announcement was received with tumultuous applause and cheers.

The question recurring to the original motion, Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, said he rose in the interest of order, harmony and peace. He had voted against the amendment just rejected, but he thought there was a fair understanding in the committee on rules that their report should not be made until after that of the committee on credentials. He moved to lay on the table the pending motion instructing the latter committee to report, with a view to adjustment until this morning.

The motion to table was agreed to, and the convention, on motion of Mr. Metcalf, of Ill., adjourned at 6:45 until this morning 10 o'clock.

The committee on credentials voted to admit 16 contested delegates from the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth and seventeenth congressional districts of Illinois, and passed orders in the second and thirteenth districts to allow Gen. Grant to produce further facts concerning them.

The committee next considered contests in the second and third Kansas districts and voted 27 to 10 to admit the Grant nominations from both districts, and by nearly unanimous vote, decided to report in favor of admitting the Warmouth delegation from Louisiana. That decided contests in the case of 47 delegates, of which they have given Grant 29 and other candidates 27. The action of the committee so far as known, will take three votes from Grant in Alabama and 16 in Illinois, and give him 4 in Kansas and 7 in Louisiana.

It is stated that the next vote in the convention was forced in order to show some doubts that Grant had a smaller following than had been claimed, and was the result of a conference between the Iowa delegation and disaffected members of the New York and Pennsylvania delegations, in which the Iowans promised to prove that Grant could not show a following of over 254 in the convention as at present organized. Logan, Conkling and New, getting wind of the scheme, exerted their full strength to secure a larger vote than the one named for them by their opponents, and point to 318 as a marked victory in the preliminary skirmish. It is also reported that many of Sherman's followers would sooner say their chief beaten by Grant than say other name before the convention, and that there have been numerous conferences of representatives from Connecticut, Massachusetts and Ohio with the Grant managers.

Conkling was excused last night by the Union Club of Philadelphia, and made a speech in which he professed the most confident in Grant's finally being the nominee of the convention. He based his claim on the fact that Grant had 200 votes which intended to stand by him from the first until the last ballot, while the majority in the convention would find it impossible to combine on anyone to defeat him. He said it was easy enough to pass a bill through

Congress to remove the national capital from Washington, but when it came to naming a place for the new seat of government it was found that Washington remained the capital. So it was with the opposition to Grant.

The friends of Blaine and the other candidates are very confident.

The Grant managers declare that they are gratified at the results far.

SPECIALS BY WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, June 4—10 a. m.—The papers this morning all agree that the "unit" rule will be voted down, and that the convention cannot get through its work before to-morrow night. The fight is to be an obstinate one.

CHICAGO, June 4—11 a. m.—The convention was called to order at 10:15 o'clock, among the speakers being Prices Leopold and the Marquis of Leroc, who occupy seats on the platform, and are "also observed of all observers."

Mr. Conkling moved that all the members of the convention bind themselves to support the nominees of the convention.

This motion was adopted, although there were many negative votes.

Mr. Conkling said that as there were votes in the negative upon the resolution, he would make a call of the roll of States which motion prevailed, and the States were called.

When West Virginia reached three votes were cast by her delegation in the negative. They were received with hisses.

Mr. Conkling then moved that the delegates who voted so should be considered as having forfeited their right to vote in the convention. This motion produced some confusion, and was decided at length.

Mr. Conkling called for a vote by States, which was received with hisses.

A delegate from Connecticut moved to lay the subject on the table, which was received with hisses.

Mr. Conkling withdrew his motion.

CHICAGO, June 4—12:30 p. m.—The committee on credentials will not be ready to report for half an hour.

CHICAGO, June 4—1:03 p. m.—The committee on credentials have at last made their report. It recommends the admission of Ripier, from Alabama, who refused to obey the instructions of the convention that he should limit the vote of Alabama should be cast as a unit. It also recommends the admission of the delegation from Louisiana, headed by Warmouth; that the contestants from the 7th district of Alabama be admitted, and the admission also of the contestants from the 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 13th and 17th districts of Illinois; further in favor of the contestants from the 2nd and 3rd districts of Kansas, and that the ten delegates be allowed to retain their seats, but that only six votes shall be cast in favor of the delegation instead of by States as a whole; against the contestants in the 9th and 19th districts of Pennsylvania; and recommend that the delegates from Utah be permitted to retain their seats.

The minority report was also presented, which is adverse to the seating of the contestants from Alabama.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform, as agreed upon, denounces polygamy, opposes Chinese immigration and suggests Congressional modification of the existing treaties with China to remedy the evil. It commends Hayes' administration, and holds it as the duty of the republican party to harmonize the whole country.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4.—The papers all agree that the unit rule will be voted down and that the convention cannot get through before to-morrow night.

At the Grant delegates eagerly they decided to stick to the balloting listed a work.

At 2:20 this morning the committee on credentials concluded its labors by voting to report in favor of the sitting delegates from West Virginia and Utah and the contesting delegates from the ninth district of Pennsylvania and the thirteenth district of Illinois. It refused to interfere with the delegates at large or those from the second district of Illinois.

A resolution declaring that the Springfield convention was a legally constituted body and in selecting delegates to the national convention acted in good faith was rejected by a vote of 27 to 17. Two not voting.

While the interest in the convention and its business continues intense there is visible abatement in the excitement this morning. At quarter past ten there were few delegates in their seats and the galleries were not full. The spectators, however, are still pouring in and as the weather is cloudy and cool, there is no doubt that another hour will see the galleries crowded to its utmost capacity.

Among the spectators on the front platform is Queen Victoria's young son, Prince Leopold, accompanied by his friends, H. Collins, son of C. P. How, York, Col. McNeill, Enquiry to the Queen. The Prince of Wales is at the Grand Pacific with his suite, but too weary to visit the convention this morning.

Mr. Conkling on entering the hall was received with a burst of applause which seemed to indicate that the Grant man are in possession of the galleries to-day. At 10:40 the galleries were nearly full.

Mr. Garfield has just entered the hall and was received with much applause.

Chairman How called the convention to order at 10:45. Rev. Arthur Little, of the New England Congregational Church of Chicago, invoked the throne of grace.

Mr. Conkling rose to offer a resolution in the hope that there would be no objection to it. If there should be any objection, he should ask the roll to be called.

The following is the resolution:

Resolved, At the sense of this convention that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee might be, and that no man should hold his seat here who is not ready to agree. [Cheers and applause.]

Mr. Conkling's resolution was adopted.

Mr. Hale, of Me., said they were unable to hear the resolution in his neighborhood and called for its reading again and it was so read.

Mr. Hale, mounting his chair, said he supposed that a republican convention did not need to be instructed; that its first duty, after naming its candidate, was to proceed to elect him under the democratic candidate. [Applause.] They all had their preferences and were ardent in the expression and urgency of their preferences, but he had yet failed to hear, in the busy and exciting contents in which they had been engaged for the last week, any expression on the part of any delegates to the convention, who ever they might be, of a dissent as to the final determination of the convention. When the deliberance was had from all the labor of the convention, he had no doubt that they should all be found hand and hand, shoulder to shoulder, marching on to the election of their candidate. [Cheers.] If the candidate of the gentleman from New York was nominated, he (Hale) and his friends would work by night and by day to elect him; and, in turn, they should expect that, if they nominated their man, he (Conkling) would work night and day to elect him.

Mr. Brandegee called for a vote by a call of States to emphasize its purpose, and to a certain who are for it and who are against it.

Mr. Conkling moved that the delegates who voted "no" on his resolution should be considered as having forfeited their right to vote in this convention, and who will try to secure it? [Applause.] The chair put the question first viva voce, and there were apparently half a dozen "no"s.

Mr. Conkling also asked for a call of the States, saying it was desirable to know on so such a question. [Applause.]

The chair put the question to the convention

as to whether there should be a call of States, and it was ordered by an overwhelming vote.

The clerk then proceeded to call the roll.

Maine voted unanimously yes, [applause]; New York voted 70 yeas; Pennsylvania 58 yeas; only one delegate being present from South Carolina, who cast his single vote yes; West Virginia cast 5 yeas and 3 nays, [hisses]; 2 delegates being absent. The total vote was—yeas, 716; nays, 3—so the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Conkling said he wanted to offer another resolution, which he would reduce to writing in a moment, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates who have voted that they will not abide the action of the convention do not deserve to have and have forfeited their votes in the convention.

[Sustained applause and some hisses.]

Mr. Campbell, of W. Va., who had cast the vote of that State, defended his position. He had suffered continually and violence for his republican principles, and if he was now to be denied the free expression of his opinion in a republican convention he was willing to withdraw from that convention. He had imbibed his republican principles from the great New York statesman, Wm. H. Seward. He had been a newspaper editor since the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, and had always consistently supported the national republican union, but he felt that there was a principle in this question. He would never go to any convention and agree beforehand that whatever might be done by it, he should have his endorsement. He always intended to guard his own sovereignty. [Applause.] He never intended that any body of men should take that sovereignty from him. As he had not been afraid to stand up for republican principles in West Virginia he was not afraid to go home and face his constituents.

Mr. Hale, of W. Va., who voted yes, defended the rights of his colleague to vote as he saw fit; (applause) to utter his own sentiment as an individual delegate.

Mr. Brandegee, of Conn., said the question was not one of free speech; no man here will seek to hinder any delegate's free speech. It was only a question as to what any man would do for the support of republican principles. He continued at considerable length until greeted with hisses.

Mr. McCormick, of W. Va., avowed himself one of the three dissenters; not because he did not expect to support the nominee of this convention, for he did intend to do that no matter who he should be. He was as good a republican as the gentleman from New York and whereas the latter made only one speech for the nominee of the last national convention he, Mr. McCormick, made 100 [great applause and cheers.] He opposed the resolution only because it declares that men are unfit to set in the convention if they differ from other members of it.

After an animated discussion Mr. Conkling asked that the roll of States be called on his resolution.

Mr. Young, of Tenn., (colored) supported the resolution and wanted to know why if those who voted no meant to join the democratic party they should be helping to elect the nominee of the republican party. It was a mere question of personal independence.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, expressed his fear that the convention was about to commit a grave error. He would state the case. Every delegate save three had voted for a resolution and the three gentlemen who had voted against it were in their places and stated they expected and intended to support the nominee of the convention. But that it was not in their judgment a wise thing at this time to pass the resolution which all the rest of the delegates had voted for. Were they to be disfranchised because they thought so? [Cries of "no."] That was the question. Was every delegate to have his republicanism inquired into before he was allowed to vote? Delegates were responsible for their votes not to the convention but to their constituents. [Cheers.] He himself would never in any convention vote against his judgment. He reported that the gentleman from West Virginia had thought it best to break the harmony of the convention by their dissent. He did not know those gentlemen nor their affiliations nor their relations to the candidates. If this convention expelled those men then the convention would have to purge itself at the end of every vote and inquire how many delegates who had voted "no," should go out. [Cheers.] He trusted that the gentleman from New York would withdraw his resolution and let the convention proceed with its business. [Cheers.]

Mr. Riley, of California, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Applause.

The Committee on Rules and the order of business reported in favor of the rules of the House of Representatives to govern the convention.

The platform denounces polygamy, opposes Chinese immigration and suggests Congressional modification of existing treaties to remedy the evil. It commends Hayes' administration and holds it as the duty of the republican party to harmonize the whole country. Let them keep it to themselves but let them leave the republican party to take care of itself.

Mr. Conkling demanded the call of the roll, Illinois, long and furious.

A call of the roll was ordered.

Mr. Conkling inquired of the chair whether the three gentlemen from West Virginia did say that they would vote for the nominee of this convention.

The chair said it was not his province to answer the question.

Mr. Conkling said he would not press his resolution if his question was answered in the affirmative, and finally he withdrew the resolution as he said there seemed to be some doubt. Applause and hisses.

Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the committee on credentials now report. Adopted. The chair pointed out to the occupants of the galleries the impropriety of interrupting the proceedings of the convention. If there should be any more hissing there he should order the part of the gallery from which it came to be cleared. Applause.

The chairman of the credentials committee not being in the house, on motion of Mr. Sewell, the committee on rules was ordered to report, with the understanding that no action should be taken upon their recommendations until after the reporting of the committee on credentials and action taken.

The chair called Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, one of the vice presidents, temporarily to the chair. As Bruce came forward he was received with applause.

Mr. Garfield, from the committee, reported the rules recommended for the government of the convention.

The rules were read by the secretary. The one which forbids any unit rule was received with applause.

Mr. Garfield said he did not understand that these rules were now up for discussion, but only for adoption. The only change from the rules of 1876 was verbal merely or effected by their rearrangement in a more convenient order, except that the committee had added to what was now numbered as rule 8, a provision clearly and explicitly embodying the uniform credentials and all previous republican conventions to the manner of taking the vote of States that are divided.

The committee on credentials recommended the admission of the delegates headed by Warmouth from Louisiana.

Mr. Sharpe, of N. Y., presented the minority report of the committee on rules, signed by the delegates on that committee from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Kansas, New York, Tennessee